

## RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown  
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,  
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,  
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.  
Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*
  2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of refounding brass;  
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,  
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,  
We first address'd toward you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;  
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between  
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided  
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a  
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [ryt, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,  
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide  
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.  
At his haughty helmet  
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,  
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was griev'd sore,  
That his deep wound'd heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *ripen* clouds and molten firmament,  
The force three-forked engine making way,  
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have *riev'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now  
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*
- As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,  
Sore toil'd, his *ripen* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *ripen* with  
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of  
Druid. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen  
Yon *ripen* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;  
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *ripen* me. *Rowe.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.  
Freestone *ripen*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To derive or direct.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,  
To *rive* their dangerous artillery  
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [reptile, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To  
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.  
Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And *riev'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,  
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such *riev'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum stipicks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin essence like a *riev'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *riens*, Lat.] A land current of  
water bigger than a brook.  
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with  
many goodly *riens*, replenish'd with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these *riens* has been celebrated by the Latin  
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rap-  
idity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton  
to the king of Egypt.  
Thus with ten wounds  
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits  
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.  
His wig hung as trait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from  
the water. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.  
Role,  
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVET. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to  
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.  
The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing *riev'd* up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

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- Thy armour  
I'll crush, and unlock the *riev'd* all,  
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me too,  
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret *riev'd* to my heart,  
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find  
The *riev'd*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- The *riev'd* of those wings inclos'd  
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with rivets.  
This man  
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,  
Out of the hand of Jove; and *riev'd* him  
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*
  2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.  
You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And *riev'd* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*
- Why should I write this down, that's *riev'd*,  
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- What one party thought to *riev'd* to a settledness by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects.  
*King Charles.*
- Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but *riev'd* his throne. *Dryden.*
- Thus hath God not only *riev'd* the notion of himself into  
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being need-  
fary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*
- If the eye sees those things *riev'd*, which are loose, where  
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Locke.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-  
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,  
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms  
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and *riev'd*. *Locke.*
- Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs.  
They provoke him to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and, flopping from your horse,  
Rivet the panting fave to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*
- A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as  
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *riev'd* the  
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a  
streamlet.  
By fountain or by shady *riev'd*,  
He fought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little *riev'd* have their  
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
- I saw the *riev'd* of Salforata, formerly called Albulas, and  
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial  
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-  
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from *ruithus*, Lat. red-haired.]  
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste:  
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of  
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and  
foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and  
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*
- If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rade, Fr.]
1. Large way; path.  
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he  
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-  
self with breaking up of gaps?  
To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
  2. To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,  
is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*
- Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By diff'rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
- There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*
2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.  
I should be still  
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*
- About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour.  
*Sandy's Journey.*

3. Inroad;

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3. Inroad; incursion.  
The Volcians stand  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*  
Upon's again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Caton was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the  
former *road* into that country, become famous and rich.  
*Knelles's History of the Turks.*
- The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,  
turned his enterprize into a *road*, and wasted Northumber-  
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-  
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a *short ride*;  
an *easy ride*.  
With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- He from the East his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-  
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play  
the vagrant.  
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakep.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*
- The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,  
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unlighten'd man,  
A savage *roaming* through the woods, and wild  
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.  
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a Rambler; a wan-  
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]  
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,  
with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.  
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
  2. To cry in distress.  
At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,  
That pages blubb'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief  
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
3. To found as the wind or sea.  
South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion *roar*,  
And howl the foaming billows to the shore.  
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,  
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noise.  
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*
- Consider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
  2. An outcry of distress.
  3. A clamour of merriment.  
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?  
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table  
in a *roar*? *Shakep. Hamlet.*
  4. The found of the wind or sea.
  5. Any loud noise.  
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*  
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
- Off on a plat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew found,  
Over some wide-water'd shoar,  
Swinging flow with fullen *roar*. *Milton.*
- When cannons did diffuse,  
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*
- The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,  
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*
- ROARER. *adj.* [better *roary*; *roars*, Lat.] Dewy.  
On Lebanon his foot he set,  
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roast, Fr. *rosten*, German; *roysten*,  
Saxon, roasted; from *rostrum*, Lat. a grate; to roast, being,  
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.  
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piet.*
  2. To roast and boiling are below the dignity of your office.  
*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

## ROB

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.  
Here elements have lost their uses,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.  
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be  
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To heat any thing violently.  
Roasted in wrath and fire,  
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,  
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. for roasted.  
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a  
filloin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn  
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It  
was perhaps originally *reist*, which signified a tumult, to  
direct the populace.  
The new-made duke, that rules the *roast*. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions ruleth the *roast*,  
There dailie disorder is most. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
- Alma flap-dash, is all again  
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,  
While every where the rules the *roast*. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Inspissated juices.  
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,  
passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues  
of the infusion. *A. butmat on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret  
theft; to plunder. 'To be robbed', according to the present  
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent;  
to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is  
to take away privately.  
Is't not enough to break into my garden,  
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,  
But thou wilt brave me with these lawcy terms? *Shakespeare.*
  2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.  
Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's  
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we  
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
  3. To take away unlawfully.  
I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that  
commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the  
whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
- The water nymphs lament their empty urns,  
Bceotia, *rob'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.  
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,  
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully.  
Better be disdained of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob*  
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
- Procure, that the nourishment may not be robbed and  
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;  
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you.  
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,  
To *rob* the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBER. *n. f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force,  
or steals by secret means; a plunderer.  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;  
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*
- Had'st thou not committed  
Notorious murder on those thirty men  
At Ascalon; then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them  
Of their robes. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways  
of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the  
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aspire,  
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;  
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,  
The *robber's* blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [robberie, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpe-  
trated by force or with privacy.  
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,  
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
- A storm or robbery  
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate robbery for burnt-offering. *Isaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing  
common thefts and robberies. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *roba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A  
gown of state; a dress of dignity.  
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
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